DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.

Theseene is at length closed on this eminent and estened citizen. Death terminated his valuable life, nd his protracted sufferings on Monday even in the 18th instant, at his residence at Selma Alabama, which he had with difficulty reached de day before. He strove to get home to die, and is last hours were doubtless consoled by the hought that he should expire under his own roof. Iis funeral took place on the morning of the 19th t the Pine Hills burial ground, with solemn and nposing ceremonies.

Mr. King was in public life, filling all the time stinguished stations, upwards of forty years, aljost the entire period of his manhood. Not enewed with shining talents, though of excellent mse, his career furnished a remarkable instance of re eminent and deserved success of probity, fideliv, propriety, a gentlemanly spirit and bearing, and flexible honor. These qualities shone out conpicuously in his character through life, and his fiting reward was many of the highest honors of his ountry. He was Representative in Congress from North Carolina, his native State, from the year 1811 o 1816; then Secretary of Legation to Russia; next Senator in Congress from the State of Alaba na, from 1819 to 1845, (of which body he was repeatedly chosen President;) then Minister Plenipo entiary to France; a Senator again in 1849 to 1853; and finally retired from that long and faithally filled post to receive his crowning honor, the ighest, save one, in the Republic, that of Vice o reach but not to enjoy, and has descended to the grave with the warm affection of his friends, and he universal respect and regret of his country.

As soon as the melancholy intelligence, announce ed above, of the decease of the VICE PRESIDENT tould be ascertained to be authentic, the subjoined orders were issued by the President and the Executive Departments. The whole country will sympathize with the sentiments expressed in these testimonials of respect for the station, character, and public services of the eminent and lamented statesman whose earthly career has thus been closed in the fullness of years and of honors.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The PRESIDENT has, with deep sorrow, received information that the Vice President of the United States, WIL-LIAM R. KING, died on the 18th instant, at his residence in Alabama.

In testimony of respect for eminent station, exalted character, and, higher and above all station, for a career of public service and devetion to this Union which, for duration and usefulness, is almost without a parallel in the history of the Republic, the labors of the various Departments will be suspended.

The Secretaries of War and Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one to whom such a tribute will not be formal, but heartfelt from a people the deceased has so faithfully

of mourning be placed on the Executive Mansion and al the Executive Departments at Washington. FRANKLIN PIERCE WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1856

The public offices will be closed to-morrow, and b adge

GENERAL ORDERS, (WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 20, 1853. 1. The following order announces to the Army the death of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, late Vice President of the United States

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 20, 1853. WILLIAM RUFUS KING, Vice President of the United States, who died on Monday, the 18th instant, at his residence in Dallas county, Alabama.

Called into the service of his country at a period in life when but few are prepared to enter upon its realities, his long career of public usefulness, at home and abroad, has always been honored by the public confidence, and was closed in the second office within the gift of the people. e within the gift of the people.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American people for their loss, and from respect for his distinguish-ed public services, the President directs that appropriate honors to his memory be paid by the army.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

II. On the day next succeeding the receipt of this order at each military post the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M. and this order read to them. The national flag will be displayed at half-staff.

At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired : commer ing at 12 o'clock'M., seventeen minute guns will be fired ; and at the close of the day the national salute of thirtyone guns.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the army, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of three months. S. COOPER, Adjutant General. By order:

GENERAL ) NAVY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 20, 1853.

With deep sorrow the President announces to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps the death of WILLIAM RU-FUS KING, Vice President of the United States, who died on the evening of Monday, the 18th instant, at his residence in Alabama. Called into the service of his country at a period of life

when but few are prepared to enter upon its realities, his long career of public usefulness, at home and abroad, has always been honored by the public confidence, and was closed in the second office within the gift of the people.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American people for their loss, and from respect for his distinguished public services, the President directs that appropriate honors be paid to his memory at each of the navy yards and naval stations, and on board all the public vessels in commission, on the day after this order is received, by firing at dawn of day thirteen guns; at 12 o'clock M. seventeen minute guns; and at the close of the day the national salute; by carrying their flags half-mast one day, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for three months.

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

In consequence of the death of Mr. King n business was done yesterday in the Criminal Court of this District. On the opening of the Court, Mr.

FENDALL, the District Attorney, said: May it please the Court: Again it becomes my melancholy duty to announce to you the death of a distinguished citizen. Intelligence has reached this city that Wil-LIAM R. KING, Vice President of the United States, died on Monday evening last at his residence in Alabams. This event, long anticipated, falls heavily on the heart of the nation. The entrance of the deceased, in early manhood, into public life; the high trusts, legislative and diplomatic, which were subsequently confided to him, and the ability and fidelity with which he discharged themthese have all passed into the history of his country. That country has learnt to appreciate his character: his tenacious adherence to what he deemed his duty, the firmness of his principles, the blandness of his manners, and the sentiment of high honor which governed his conduct. The loss of such a man, under any circumstances, would be a national calamity. But, in this instance, how

been elevated to the second office in the gift of the peo- | REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO BRAZIL AND JAVA ple, when he was forced to seek in a foreign land relief from his fearful malady; he found only transient and delusive alleviation; and at length took the oath of his high office, it might almost be said, on his path to the grave-One only hope remained, that he might reach his own country in time to die. It is consolatory to know that this hope-so dear to the patriot and the man-was realized. He returned to his native land—the land which he had served so long and had loved so well-and there, at his own home, soothed by sympathizing kindred, friends, and neighbors, yielded up his spirit.

I express, I feel certain, the feelings of all present the Court, in moving, as I now do, that in manifestation of our grief for the death of WILLIAM B. KING, Vice President of the United States, the Court should adjourn .The Hon. Judge CRAWFORD replied as follows:

I saw this morning the announcement of the death of Vice President King; and, although it was an event which was every day to be looked for, it is one which cannot fail to be felt with regret. I join most heartily and sincerely in all that has been said in regard to his worth, both personal and official; and I desire to pay all regard to his memory, which is worthy of the highest respect of his countrymen. He was a lover of his country as well as a lover of his party; and, although he was strongly attached to his party, his affection for his country was still above all party ties. He was a man of unswerving honor; and it is due to his memory as a mark of our respect for the second Officer of the United States, as well as our regret for his death, that this Court should

The Court was accordingly adjourned till this morning.

The general elections in the State of VIRGINIA will take place the fourth Thursday (the 26th) of May. They embrace the election of thirteen members of Congress, members of the new Legislature, and three Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned yes erday, after a session of over three months

We understand the Hon. SOLON BORLAND ha eclined the appointment he recently received of President of the United States. This, alas! he lived | Governor of New Mexico, vice W. CARR LANE, re-

> The New York Evening Post states that Senator Douglas, of Illinois, Senator Foot, of Vermont and Mr. Corwin, late Secretary of the Treasury contemplate a visit to Europe this spring. It adds that Mr. Corwin has taken passage in the packet of the 28th of May, and Mr. Douglas will probably leave at an earlier date. Mr. Foot goes chiefly to attend to the interests of a Georgia railroad, of which he is President, and is expecting to leave immediately.

Gen. ARISTA, late President of the Republic of Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT IN CANADA.-The Montreal Herald of Thursday says :

"We last night received a special telegraph despatch rom Quebec, from which we learn that by the last English mail intelligence had been received that the contract for the construction of the entire line of Railroad from Trois Pistoles to Sarnia, including a provision for building a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, had been signed in London. Measures had also been adopted by which the Montreal and Portland, as well as the Toronto and Sarnia lines of road, are to be incorporated with the Grand Trunk Line."

The Raleigh Register of Saturday announces the death of an eminent citizen of North Carolina-the Hon. JAMES IREDELL-who died at Edenton on the 13th instant. The high esteem in which this entleman was held in his native State is evinced by the various high trusts with which he was honored by it. He was successively a Judge of its Superior Courts, Governor of the State, and Senator in Congress. He was the only son of Judge IREDELL, one of the earliest Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and had reached the age of sixty-five years.

The solvency and credit of the Corporation of Washngton is evident from the fact that, at a recent pub sale, nearly ten thousand dollars worth of its stock was sold at 1041. The stock bears an interest of six per cent., which is paid quarterly.

Amount of COAL shipped at Cumberland by the Chesa peake and Ohio Canal during the week ending April 18: Coal, 4,797 tons : Coke 129 tons : Total 4,926 tons.

INSURANCE CASE .- In the Superior Court of Connecticut, sitting at Hartford, last week, Sheldon & Co. (Hon. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Representative in Congress, being the real plaintiff) obtained a verdict for \$8,450 in a suit against the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. It was the amount of insurance upon wool contained in the woollen mills of the plaintiff, destroyed by fire, with the buildings, in 1849. The defence in this case was that the watchman was not on duty at the time. There were law p to the highest law court of the State for revision.

Hon. JONATHAN PHILLIPS has made the liberal donation of ten thousand dollars to the city of Boston in aid of the Public Library. The income from this sum is to be annually appropriated for the purchase of books, and if, from any cause, the principal of the fund is reduced, the income is to be added until the original amount has been ccumulated.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis have returned true bills against John Shawney, Jos. V. Dodge, and John Holland, who murdered a Delaware Indian and squaw and plundered their property last year on the plains. The indictments are three in number, two of which are for murder, and one for

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE .- It appears that the Slo Company does not pull well with the other Mexican companies, which, united, concluded the contract. The latter 20, 1853 -

"The Mexican companies associated with the Slo Company in the enterprise for the way of interoceanic communication through the Isthmus, have just heard that the privilege conceded by the Mexican Government on the 5th of February of the present year, to the four associated companies, has been hypothecated in this capital for that of Sloo, and that this supposition is entertained in a foreign country: and as the said Mexican companie have not lent their consent to such acts, they protest against them as a nullity in whatever may affect their in terests, and against whatever hypothesis has been made or may in future be made within or without the republic, witht the express consent of all the associated companies

The citizens of Beaufort, North Carolina, without dis inction of party, tendered to the Hon. EDWARD STANLY. prior to his departure for California, a public dinner as a estimonial of personal regard, and of their appreciation of his public and private character.

The survey of the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad has recently been completed by Prof. Tourna-one. The natural obstacles which were urged by many against the practicability of constructing a railroad across the Mississippi and Red River swamps have, by this survey, been found to have no real existence. The amount of bridging, tressel-work, and grading indicated by the maps of the survey is much less than was supposed be fore examining the route.

ABANDONMENT OF AN ARMY CONTRACT .- The contracto for the supply of meat to the troops in Portsmouth, Eng-land, has given notice to the Government of his intention to give up his contract. By doing so he will, of course, have to forfeit, or his sureties for him, the heavy bonds entered into on his undertaking the engagement. understood this step is owing to the very heavy loss that has been incurred by the maintenance of the advance in peculiar is its impressiveness! Mr. Kino, after enjoying the price of meat, which, considering the large number of troops now stationed at Portsmouth, must have been of serious consequence to the contractor.

We are authorized to say that hereafter the sin gle rate of letter-postage between the United States and Brazil, via England, will be 45 cents, instead of 87 cents, as heretofore-prepayment required.

We are further requested to say that a direct communication by British mail packets, running once in two months between Singapore and Batavia, having been established in connexion with the overland mails to India and Australia, all letters, newspapers, &c. addressed to Java, or to any of the Dutch Possessions in India, will in future be forwarded by these packets, unless specially directed to be sent by other conveyance.

The regular mails for Java are to be made up in London for transmission, via Marseilles, on the 8th of each of the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November; but letters and newspapers may also be sent, if so addressed, by the route of Southampton on the 4th of each of the months above mentioned.

The rate of postage to Java (to be prepaid or letters sent from and collected on letters received in the United States) is sixty-five cents per letter of less than a quarter of an ounce via Marseilles, and forty-five cents per letter weighing less than half an ounce via Southampton.

We learn by a Telegraphic despatch from New Orleans that the Mexican outlaw Carvajal, who, as the leader of marauding parties from the American side of the Rio Grande, has for many months dis turbed the peace of that frontier, has at length been arrested by the American authorities. He was taken by a party of our troops at Rio Grande city. and confined at Fort Brown to await a legal examination. We trust that law may be found to punish him to the extent that his offences deserve.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, is receiving a liberal share of abuse from certain reckless party presses for his connexion with recent alleged violations of the spirit of the Subtreasury act. The extent of his offending is thus briefly stated by the Newark Advertiser:

"We do not understand that the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, is charged with using Government funds in making investments in United States stocks for his own advantage, but for that of the country. Finding a surplus in the Treasury of nearly twenty millions, not bearing interest, and doing no good to any one, but, on the contrary, pressing with dead weight upon the limbs of trade and business, he procures a portion of it to be brought to the use of the people by buying in [as he was authorized to do by law] Government stocks. Is that all? Yes, that is all. Where, then, is the harm? What evil has the Secretary done? The country is now getting in-terest for their money, which before lay useless and life-less in the vaults of the Subtreasury; and the community

Secretary Corwin was authorized by Congress to make the purchases of stock, and the only irregularity is that he employed an agent to do it, instead going into Wall street himself with a keg of specie, as a strict construction of the Subtreasury law would require. It is not pretended that a dollar of the public funds was lost by the course pursued by Mr. Corwin, or indeed that there was any danger of

The Richmond Enquirer, with all its arguments and reasons on the subject of the public lands, cannot make out a good case in favor of the continued refusal to receive Virginia's share of the public lands. If we have not heretofore received our share it is not the fault of the Whigs; if Congress has continued to violate the terms of the deeds of cession, it is not the fault of the Whigs. They have struggled in vain to preserve the public lands from the grasp of a portion of the States. Failing in that, they think it is but right and just, as the lands are all going, that Virginia should have her share. They can see no reason, for an abstraction, why Virginia should punish herself when she has committed no wrong .- Alexandria Gazette.

FOR CALIFORNIA .- Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the steamer Illinois, from New York for Aspinwall, on their way to California, are the following:

Hon. WM. M. Gwin, United States Senator, lady, and family; Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Senator; J. W. McCorkle, Representative in Congress; Edward C. Mar-SHALL, Representative in Congress, and lady; Gen. WM H. RICHARDSON, U. S. Marshal; Hon. ALPHEUS FELCH, ex-United States Senator, Land Commissioner: Hon THOS. CAMPBELL, Land Commissioner, lady, and family WM. VAN VOORHIES, Surveyor of the port of San Francisco; Dr. LEWIS BIRDSALL, Superintendent U. S. Mint at San Francisco, and two daughters; Major HAMMOND, Colector of the port of San Francisco; Hon. EDW. STANLY, late Representative in Congress from North Carolina questions raised upon the trial which carries the case and Gov. McDougal, of California, lady, and family. One of the New York papers says that the whole number of passengers in this steamer will be eight or nine hundred.

> One hundred and sixty-four individuals and firms i Boston now pay faxes on an assessment of unwards of \$100,000 and less than \$200,000; forty-six on \$200,000 grants. and over; sixteen on \$300,000 and over; ten on \$400,000; twenty on upward of half a million.

The product of the Lake Superior Copper Mines last year was equal to 2,500 tons. This is nearly one-tenth the annual product of the world; Norway, 7,200 tons. and Great Britain, 14,650 tons, being the largest producers. Of the yield of Great Britain, 11,000 tons are from the mines of Cornwall alone.

SHIPMENTS TO AUSTRALIA. - English papers are warning shippers against excessive shipments to Australia. Apprehensions are expressed that the headlong course of shippers will result in ruin to many. It is said that, in the course of a single fortnight, there were loading at difhave issued the following manifesto, dated Mexico, March | ferent English ports, for Australia, not less than 237 vessels, of an aggregate of 150,000 tens burden; and that, although goods enough had gone forward to glut and ruin the market, yet the pressure continued, and even increased in intensity; so that freights had risen in the course of six weeks a hundred per cent., and were still advancing.

> TEXAS.—By an arrival from Galveston we have received Texas papers of a late date. They contain no news. Lieut. WHITING, with a corps of engineers, has commenced the survey of the Colorado, to ascertain the best method of applying the \$20,000 appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the river. The editor of the Colorado Tribune asserts that with a moderate expenditure the Colorado may be rendered navigable for large draft steamers as far as Austin all the year round.

EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE. - Accounts from France give the particulars of the earthquake which occurred there. A letter dated Coutances, April 2d, says:

"We were very much alarmed last night, at 11 o'clock, by the shock of an earthquake, which was repeated twice within fifty seconds of time. The night was easional but stormy gusts of wind. At the Cathedral the high altar is slightly injured, the marble slab is dis placed, and the crucifix was turned round. At 11 o'clock the same night a smart shock was felt at Havre. The shock only lasted two seconds, but during that time the furniture, windows, and doors were violently shaken. At Caen the furniture was moved in the houses, and the barrels set in motion and rolled on the quays. The weather was perfectly calm at the time.

"Got a Bits."-A night or two ago somebody entered the stable of Mr. Cyrus Pierce, near Pawtucket Falls, in search of plunder. There was a dog in the stable, and the two had a controversy, in which the human specimen came off second best. The result in the morning was summed up in the dogs favor, as follows: item, one coat tail; item, one human finger.—Lowell American.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on Sunday in fair demand, and prices were firm. Breadstuffs were thing in common to worship or respect. The Chi dull, with a decline of three pence to a shilling in flour. Consols were selling at 1001.

Both houses of the British Parliament resumed their

lated presented by some London merchants to the Emperor of the French. He believed that the presentation of such an address by any one except the authorized agents of the Crown was a violation of the law of nations, and he wished to know if the deputation which proceeded with it to Paris had been sanctioned by the Queen's Government? The Earl of CLARENDON could not agree with Lord Campbell in thinking that the presentation of such an address constituted an offence against the law of nations. He could, however, assure the House that the address had not received the sanction of the Government: for, though he thought its language perfectly unobjec-tionable, he had distinctly refused to instruct the Minister at Paris to be present when it was laid before the Emperor of the French. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought that Lord Campbell had done quite right in bringing the matter before the House. For his part he dissented entirely from the complimentary tone of the address; in short, the whole transaction filled him with unqualified short, the whole transaction filed him with unqualified disgust. Lord Malmesbury thought the course pursued by Lord Clarendon was unexceptionable. He might regret that the address had been presented, but it was matter for congratulation that it had produced a good effect in Paris. After some further discussion, in course of which the Lord Chancellon gave his opinion that the deputation acted to proceed the course of th deputation acted no more illegally than the deputation which went to solicit the release of the Madiai, the sub-

Lady FRANKLIN's steamship, the Isabel, left Gravesen the 31st, in tow of a Government steam-tug, which would accompany her as far as Scilly, whence she would make her way direct to Behring's Straits.

Another appalling casualty took place on the afternoon of the 1st instant, in the wreck of the fine iron steamer Duke of Sutherland, trading between London and Aberdeen. On Friday afternoon the Duke, after a rapid run from London, arrived off the entrance of Aberdeen harbor, where a freshet in the river Dec meeting the sea-tide, and wind inshore, caused a heavy swell, which drove the steamer on the rocks at the end of the breakwater, and in a short time the vessel broke up. From the grossest stupidity fifteen or twenty persons were suffered to drown in presence of hunireds of lookers-on. Captain Howling, of the steamer, belayed with coolness and intrepidity, and was afterward: drowned in attempting to save a female passenger.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin papers publish a semi-official note stating that among the documents seized in the late domiciliary visits were proclamations of a German Re public. A despatch adds that a hygienic association name not stated—numbering 10,000 members, has been dissolved by the Government. The New Prussian Gazette says that the conspiracy was widely developed, and that the stores of arms and ammunition were extensive. The conspiracy was to have broken out between the 3d and 6th of the present month. The movement appears to have had ramifications throughout Germany. At Rostock, have had ramifications throughout Germany. At Rostoca, Mecklenberg, some arrests had been male, and ammuni-tion found. Traces of connexion with the affair had also been discovered in Heildelberg, Konigsterg, and Bremen. A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals is anbetween Prussia and the United States.

Respecting the refugees now on their way to New York, "NICE, MARCH 28 .- Yesterday morning the corvette

carries twenty-eight guns, and a crew of 278 men, commanded by the Chevalier Jaccia. There are fifty-six refugees on board. The twenty-six waiting her arrival at Villa Franca The twenty-six waiting her arrival at Villa France are to be added, so that the entire number will be eighty-two. Six young Italians, who were at Nice, had obtained a free passage in the corvette. They are going to seek fortune in America. The Government is to feed the refugees, and to give each of them seventy francs on landing. Those who should mess with the sailors may save their allowance in money, which will be paid them on reaching New York. To-night of to-morrow the San Giovanni will quit the harbor, towed by to-morrow the San Giovanni will quit the harbor, towed by a steamer. It was forbidden to go on board, but a number of inhabitants of Nice and foreigners repaired to Villa Franca to see the corvette. On Wednesday all the refugees will have left Villa Franca, and no others are expected."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arabia arrived at New York yes terday morning, with Liverpool dates of the 9th instant. We have by Telegraph the subjoined report of her news :

Queen Victoria has given birth to another son. The mother and child were doing well, to the great delight of her loving subjects.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has submitted to Parliament an elaborate plan to reduce the national debt by the conversion of the South Sea and other stocks immediately, and eventually the three per cents, into permanent two and a half per cents., by the issue of Exchequer bonds transferable by simple delivery and without cost. The measure was well received by the public, and was to be fully discussed in Parliament on the 11th.

Eighteen vessels went ashore in the English channel during the prevalence of a fog on the 6th instant. Most of them are complete wrecks. Six lives were lost. None of the wrecked vessels were American. The scaffolding at the Dublin Crystal Palace gave way

last week, killing five men and wounding eight others. The weather in England has been very favorable for gricultural purposes.

Lord SKELMERSDALE, one of the oldest Commoners of England, died on the 4th instant. It is estimated that the additional sum of £2,000,000 will be required in the year 1853 for army and navy

The Australian gold fever is rapidly spreading over all Europe. Thousands are emigrating from all quarters.

peror of France would take place. He had been quite sick for several days. There is no open opposition to the action of France

with regard to the Turkish or Sardinian Governments, and no movements of importance mentioned. Considerable excitement prevailed in the French manufacturing cities consequent on a rumor that the Emperor intends to modify the duties on cotton. A protective

committee had been formed to oppose the modification in the name of Rouen, Lille, Ronbaix, Mouldausen, &c. The Sardinian Minister at Vienna had demanded his mands of Sardinia respecting the confiscation of the pro-

perty of her subjects in Lombardy. The Pope has concluded a loan of 20,000,000 francs with the Rothschilds. LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9 .- The sales of cotton for the week

amount to 50,000 bales at 6% for New Orleans fair and 5% for middling; upland fair 6%, upland middling 5%. The demand is moderate, and prices in favor of the buyer. The demand for flour is fair, but sales have been made at a decline of 1s. : Western canal 22s. 6d., Ohio 23s. 6d. HEAVY VERDICT IN A RAILBOAD SUIT .- The suit of JNO. S. CLAPP, against the Hudson River Railroad Company for injuries and damages sustained last fall by the colli

sion which took place near Croton, was tried last week, and resulted in a verdict of \$6,000 for the plaintiff. The Railroad Company intend to appeal to a higher tribunal RESIGNATION OF PROFESSORS .- We have learned that WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Mineralogy, and J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Pro-fessor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, have resigned their respective Professorships in the University of Virginia, to take effect at the close of the present session, the 9th of June. It is presumed that these vacancies will

the last week in June.

Mr. Rogens has been Professor in the University for the past seventeen years. He is one of the most eloquent orators that we ever listened to. Mr. SMITH has only been at the University one session. We hope their sucessors may be as able and competent as Professors Rogers and Smith have proved themselves to have been. [ Charlottesville Jeffersonian.

Two men were some months since arrested in Morris county (N. J.) for the murder of a man named Rodolph Kendig. A body, supposed to be that of the murdered man, was found, and the evidence against the accused was thought sufficient to warrant their conviction. Reently the supposed murdered man turned up in Chicago, and will appear at the trial to testify to his own existence. WHAT GIVES STABILITY TO NATIONS.

To secure perpetuity to a Nation (says the Newwith Liverpool dates to the 6th instant. Cotton continued ark Daily Advertiser) its citizens must have somenese find this necessity satisfied in their veneration for parents; the Hebrews in a reservere for their Temple and their LawA These sentiments were, session the 4th instant. In the House of Lords Lord and continue be, strong in those nations, and have CAMPBELL called the attention of the House to the address probably contributed powerfully to bind them together, and preserve them respectively as distinct populations, while all their contemporaries have long since perished from the earth.

In most of the modern European States these national attachments seem very largely wanting; and in our own there are not many elements of union beside the inferior and not very stable one of mutual interest. We have acted, or rather been distracted, together now for upward of three-score years and ten-the ordinary life of an individual, but a short duration for a State. In all this time the heart of the people can hardly turn to more than two objects capable of comnanding its enthusiasm and veneration; these are the American Revolution and the administration of Washington, including the great act of the Constitution. ' Even the last of these has been desecrated by such violent and shameless assaults as to have lost a good deal of that deep hold upon the hearts of thousands which it ought ever to retain. That such a share of attachment for it yet remains has been due to the great and persevering eloquence and efforts of Webster and a few others who have bravely fought in its defence for the last twenty There is still an abiding respect for law and order

Jewish sentiment for their law and temple, but in a degree as much more feeble as loyalty to law is weaker than devotion to religion. As for the mighty ligament which knits generations together in China, we have in the United States, unfortunately, lost all its gentle but permanent and salutary force, and almost even its recolection. Veneration for parents has no longer any existence in this country. Our youth are of age at fourteen, or before, though the law remains upon the statute-books which emancipates them at twenty-one. But it has long since been repealed by the common custom, together with those for the observance of the Sabbath, and the prohibition of the sale of lottery tickets and liquor. A father now, so far from having any superiority to his offspring. is obliged to yield his prerogative to the love of progress,

among us, which constitutes a marked distinction between

us and the French, and forms a kind of substitute for the

last, of course, and for that reason, knows most. As soon as a youth, therefore, is old enough to smoke cigar, swallow a glass of brandy without winking, and ommit a licentious debauch, his father passes into the predicament of an "old fogy," a word that comes from the Latin "fugor," meaning driven away-one who is done for—it is a gone case with him, and time he should be off. His promising heir succeeds, of course, to the administration of the affairs of the nation, and frequently also to that of the estate of his parent, though the law still upholds the latter in keeping possession, as long as he has life and wit enough to do it. But the youngster has full swing in Uncle Sam's affairs, and makes himself comfortable with his property. Nobody is obliged to rob the public exchequer now, as fat "Jack" did \* \* \*

as at present understood, which is, that he who is born

This is enough to illustrate some of the points in which re differ from the long-lived Chinese State, and the ninelived nation of the Hebrews. Whether we shall continue a distinct and flourishing people as long as they, remains to be seen-by posterity; for we do not much expect to do it ourselves, though we possibly may.

THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCAL TRADE.

The joint address of both Houses of the Legislature of New Brunswick to her Britannic Majesty, on the fisheries and reciprocal trade with the United States, after entreating her Majesty to continue the protection to the fisheries which was extended last year, and declaring that this source of wealth belongs exclusively to the people of those colonies, and that no foreigner should be permitted to participate therein, upon any terms or conditions whatever, proceeds to complain that American ships are permitted to carry goods from one port of the British empire to another, and can enter at the same charges as British vessels, while British and colonial vesaccouchment took place at Buckingham Palace at a quar- sels possess no such advantages in the United States. It ter past one o'clock P. M. on the 7th instant. Both states also that American goods are admitted into the of duty, to the injury of the colonial producer, while colonial productions are charged from twenty to thirty per cent. After an enumeration of the evils which they suffer, the address recommends-

"That separate treaties on the subject of the fisheries and reciprocal trade be not entertained by Great Britain; but that, in the event of any such negotiation, one convention shall embrace all the objects now under discussion by the two Governments. Upon condition that the United States will grant reciprocity in certain articles, the growth, production, or manufacture of the North American colonies, and admit colonial-built ships to registry in American ports, in the same manner and with ike privileges that American vessels are admitted to registry in any port of the British empire, and permit the vessels of New Brunswick to trade and carry cargoes between the different States of the Union, the same as American ships are now permitted to do from one British port to another; then this colony would be willing to dmit the same articles on the like terms, and also admit American fishermen to a free participation with British subjects in the in-shore and bay fisheries on the coasts of New Brunswick, with permission to land upon the coasts for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, also, that our fishermen are permitted to enjoy the like privilege along the American coasts.'

The Home Government is also requested to let the Colonial Legislatures impose the differential duties, that It was still uncertain when the coronation of the Em- they may be able to equalize the tariffs between themselves and the Americans.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A BABY. -On Friday evening, on the arrival at Salem of the 8 o'clock train from ton, a baby of about two months old was found, snugly wrapped in a shawl, and lying upon a seat in one of the cars, quietly sleeping, without any protector. The child was provided for for the night, and at about eight o'clock the next morning a woman appeared at the depot n great anxiety for the fate of her darling. Her story was, that she took passage in the cars at Boston for Wenham, and on arriving at Lynn depot, stepped out for a minute, leaving the child on the seat; that before she passports, Austria having peremptorily refused the de- was able to get in again the train started, leaving her behind in great tribulation. As there was no other train for Salem, she was obliged to walk over from Lynn. The child was produced, identified, and given up, and the woman, who was a stranger, started with it in the one o'clock Eastern train.

THE BANK OF MISSOURL .- The late Legislature of Misouri passed an act for the sale of the State's stock in the Missouri, the only bank in the State, if the private stockholders assented to it. Books were accordingly opened to take the sense of the stockholders upon the uestion, and were closed on the 4th instant, when it was found that there were in favor of the State selling out 243 shares, against it 1,720 shares—being a majority of Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE. A large meeting has been held ,477 against the proposal.

SEVERE ACCIDENTS. - Next to camphene, our horror is for a circular saw. At Springfield, on Thursday, Sumner Bemis, who was at work over one, reached his arm across it for an oil can, when the teeth caught his shirt sleeve, and brought the arm within their range, tearing it open and severing the arteries. A frightful amount of blood was lost before compression was secured. At Oxford, (N. H.) on Wednesday, Mr. Peck, while engaged sawing lumber with a circular saw, accidentally fell in such a manner as to bring his leg in contact with it, by be filled by the Board of Visiters at their next meeting in which it was instantly cut off just above the knee.

> Capt. BIRD, of the packet-ship Universe, which arrived from Liverpool on Friday, has given to the New York Courier and Enquirer the following statistics of his pas-

Whole number 576, of which 333 are males, 242 females. of the former there are farmers 10, tailors 4, carpenter I barber 1, wheelwright I, railway clerk 4, storekeepers 3, car ter 1, woollen manufacturers 3, curriers 2, butchers 3, colli , jeweller 1, weavers 3, machinist 1, engineers 2, mason milder 1, blacksmith 1, painter and gilder 1, gardener 1, ba kers 2, miners 4, millwrights 3, limner 1, and the remainds of the adult males are laborers; of the females 32 are dress makers, the remainder servants; 38 are natives of Germany 2 of Holland, 39 of England, 1 of Scotland, 22 of Wales, of the Isle of Man, and 461 of Ireland, and 9 citizens of United States. All in good health.

FIRE AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

About six o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was disovered in the paint loft, over the timber-house, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, (New York.) The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. The with timber, the whole of which was entirely consumed. Among the stock thus destroyed were the frames of a seventy-four, a frigate, a sloop of war, of Southern pine, which had been stored for twelve years, and the frames of three other vessels, besides a large quantity of other timber. A large amount in paints and varnishes were also destroyed. The estimate of the loss is set down atbuilding \$20,000; timber \$60,000; paints and varnishes \$20,000, and the contents of the gunner's loft \$5,000.

During the fire two bombshells exploded in the gunner's om, but luckily no person was injured from this cause. Several firemen were injured by the falling walls. The Journal of Commerce adds the following particulars: The origin of the fire is unknown, but it seems to have

been one of those misfortunes against which no human foresight can guard. It probably was caused by spontaneous combustion, and it appears strange that the Government should not have provided a separate and distinct place, far removed from any valuable property, for the storage of such inflammable materials as those used in painting.

The amount of loss it is impossible to estimate with

precision. The timber stored in the lower part of the structure was mostly of live oak, (knees, &c.,) and was procured at a cost to the Government of about \$2 per foot. A sufficient quantity was contained in the stores for the entire frame of a frigate; enough perhaps was saved in a charred state for a sloop of war. The manner in which it was piled (being placed so as to admit the free circulation of air to prevent rot) aided its combusion, and it soon became so thoroughly ignited as to be beyond the control of water.

In the gunner's loft were the gun breeching, side tackle, In the gunner's lost were the gan the constant animers, sponges, &c., newly fitted, for the razee Independence, also for the store-ship John P. Kennedy, (results purchased for the Surreying Expedition.) The

pendence, also for the store-ship John P. Kennedy, (re-cently purchased for the Surveying Expedition.) The gun gear of the store-ship Lexington was also destroyed, and a quantity of grape-shot strapped and prepared for use. The loss in this department alone is estimated as high as \$50,000. The entire value of building and contents may be stated in round numbers at about \$250,000.

A number of explosions occurred during the progress of the fire, and a rumor was current that they were produced by shells. This is impossible, as no loaded missiles of this kind are allowed within the yard. The burstiles of this kind are anowed within the report.

The great heat thrown out by the barring mass of tim-ber placed in imminent hazard a number of adjacent buildings. These were the mould loft and storehouses on the left, the joiners' shop, &c. in front, and a large shed with a shingle roof, filled with bituminous and other coal and hydraulic cement. This last was saved with great difficulty, as the wind set strongly in that direction.

The officers of the yard and of the receiving-ship North

Carolina were indefatigable in their efforts to preserve property and order. Capt. Boarman, the Commandant. remained constantly on the spot, and was ably assisted by Commander Hudson, the executive officer, Mr. Brady, the Master, and Mr. Ritter, the governor of the yard; and by Lieutenants Walke, Middleton, and Ring, of the North Carolina. Lieutenant Glasson, and some other officers not on duty on the station, were also present to

A THRILLING SCENE.

The ship Trade Wind, which took fire on her passage from New York to San Francisco, had among her passengers eight missionaries and their families, sent out to California and Oregon by the Home Missionary Society. One of them writes home the following description of the scene on board:

On the morning of the twenty-first day of our passage, when in latitude 1 deg. 14 mins., and longitude 32 degs. 38 mins., one of the sailors came running to the officer on the quarter-deck, crying out, "The ship is on fire!" This the quarter-deck, crying out, "The ship is on fire!" This officer went forward and saw the smoke coming out of the chain lockers and crevices of the deck. He ordered the force-pump to be manned, and went back to the cabin where Capt. W. and the passengers were at breakfast. He communicated the fact to the captain, and they both left without any suspicions being excited as to the cause. After breakfast I went upon deck, and the unusual stir on the forecastle attracting my attention, I went forward and soon learned the cause. The ship was on fire in the cargo, somewhere, it was supposed; between the second and third decks; but how extensive the fire was could not be immediately ascertained. A hole was cut through the deck, and a stream of water from the force-pump, thrown in upon the burning mass. Several other places were cut, and lines for passing buckets were formed by the passengers. We toiled on in this way for some three hours, but could see no indications that we were getting the fire under. The ventilators seemed rather that it was spreading aft under the cabin, which beginning to be filled with gas and smoke. The ship was then turned head to the land; we were

four hundred and fifty miles from it. The magazine was

hoisted upon the upper deck, and placed where it could be easily thrown overboard; the life-boats got out and the provisions and water, and the clothing which we would need till we could reach the land made ready. At this time another large opening was made, and a box, on fire, was broken to pieces, and its contents passed upon the deck. Another and another were broken up in the same manner, till a place was made large enough to admit one of the sailors, who boldly went down with the hose in his hand. He directed it against the burning mass, till he fell exhausted upon the floor. He was dragged out and another, as bold as he, came to his place. In a moment or two he fell, like his companion, and was dragged out insensible, and carried upon the deck. Another and another took his place, and shared his fate. Thus it went on till every one of our sixty sailors had taken his turn. At one time I counted sixteen of these generous fellows lying together on the deck. The ladies came from the abin and bathed their heads with camphor, which would in most cases bring them to in a short time. As soon as one was recovered sufficiently to walk, he would go back and offer his services again. Several of the men were brought up out of this place as many as eight times. On the most of them the gas which they inhaled seemed to have an effect somewhat like that of laughing gas, particularly when they were partially resuscitated. It was no easy matter to restrain those powerful men when they endeavored to throw themselves overboard, or do them selves or us some personal harm. For four hours we labored in this way, and you may

magine the terrors of our position. We could but fear that the strength of the men, self-sacrificing as they were, would not hold on till the flames were extinguished. Some of them could do no more, and these the hardiest of them all. We toiled on, however—the passengers, gentlemen and ladies, working the pumps—for another hour, when the joyful news came that the fire was out. No more flames could be seen, no more smoke arose. We began to breathe freely, and hope that deliverance had been sent to us. After the rest of an hour an examination was made, but no signs of fire were discovered. We all lay down upon the deck (it was very warm) and passed the night. The next day was the Sabbath, and never did a more grateful, a more devout assembly come together for the worship of God.

The proposition to undermine and otherwise improve Faneuil Hall, Boston, has been vetoed by the Common Co eil of that city.

The crew of the Germantown was paid off on the 15th instant, at the Navy Yard, Charlestown. About \$60,000 was required, and this young bank of gold was disbursed in a little over one hour. A new Military College is about to be established at

Brandywine Springs, (Del.) under the supervision of in Philadelphia to adopt measures in aid of the enter-EBENEZER HILL, a patriot of the revolution, died at

Wakefield, New Hampshire, only a few day since. Mr. H. was at the battle of Bennington, and while stationed at West Point was one of the guard over Major ANDRE the night previous to his execution.

Mrs. CATHARINE N. SINCLAIR, the actress, bailed from New Orleans for California on the 7th instant, and purposes remaining for some four or five months. Two children of Mrs. ELLIS, of Coshocton, Ohio, fell

nto a large kettle of heated water last week, and were scalded to death. Another was burnt, but not fatally The late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, of New York, bequeathed to the Colonization Society ten thousand dollars. expended in redeeming and settling in Liberia individuals

and families of slaves. A Protestant Church, in which the services are all conducted in Chinese, has been established in San Francis-Silver mines are stated to have been lately discovered Monterey county, California, and six different veins

There are twenty-nine copper mining companies in opeation around Lake Superior.

Mock Auctions. - The Legislature of New York has passed a stringent act to suppress mock auctions in the city of New York, and to punish by fine or imprisonment. the persons connected with them.